Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

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No. OFFICE OF THE CLERK

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1996

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION,
PETITIONER

v.

FIRST CITY BANK, ET AL.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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56 pp

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The Federal Credit Union Act (FCUA or Act) limits federal credit union membership "to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district." 12 U.S.C. 1759. The questions presented are:

1. Whether banks fall within the "zone of interests" of the FCUA to have standing to challenge the interpretation by the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) of the Act's common bond requirement.

2. Whether the NCUA permissibly interpreted the common bond provision to permit membership in a federal credit union to consist of multiple groups, so long as each group has its own common bond.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

The appellees in the court of appeals were the National Credit Union Administration; AEDC Federal Credit Union; Tennessee Credit Union League; and Credit Union National Association, Inc.

The appellants in the court of appeals were First City Bank; and the Tennessee Bankers Association.

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

The Acting Solicitor General, on behalf of the National Credit Union Administration, petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in this case.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. 1a-23a) is reported at 111 F.3d 433. The opinion of the district court on the merits (Pet. App. 24a-36a) is reported at 897 F. Supp. 1042. The district court's disposition of the standing issue (Pet. App. 37a) is unreported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on April 14, 1997. A petition for rehearing was denied on June 18, 1997. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Section 1759 of Title 12, United States Code, provides in pertinent part (emphasis added):

> Federal credit union membership shall consist of the incorporators and such other persons and incorporated and unincorporated organizations, to the extent permitted by rules and regulations prescribed by the Board, as may be elected to membership and as such shall each, subscribe to at least one share of its stock and pay the initial installment thereon and a uniform entrance fee if required by the board of directors; *except that Federal credit union membership shall be limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district.*

Section 702 of Title 5, United States Code, provides in pertinent part:

> A person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof.

STATEMENT

This case presents a challenge to the National Credit Union Administration's (NCUA) interpretation of the "common bond" provision of the Federal Credit Union Act (FCUA). Since 1982, the NCUA

has permitted membership in a federal credit union to consist of multiple occupational groups, so long as each group has its own common bond. Members of the banking industry, however, contend that the "common bond" provision requires that all members of a federal credit union share a single common bond.

1. a. Congress enacted the FCUA in 1934, after the Great Depression caused the collapse of the Nation's credit markets. Ch. 750, 48 Stat. 1216. At that time, funds available for loans became scarce and interest rates rose too high to enable persons of limited means to purchase goods on credit. See S. Rep. No. 555, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. 1, 3 (1934); H.R. Rep. No. 2021, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. 1-2 (1934). Because Congress perceived that the Nation's "industrial recovery depend[ed] on the buying power" of ordinary citizens, it established "a Federal Credit Union System" to "bring normal-credit resources on a cooperative basis" to people. S. Rep. No. 555, *supra*, at 1, 3; see H.R. Rep. No. 2021, *supra*, at 1-2. Borrowers would benefit by having an alternative to banks that often would not lend small amounts of money to persons lacking the requisite security, and to "loan sharks" that charged usurious rates. See, *e.g.*, 78 Cong. Rec. 7259 (1934) (remarks of Sen. Sheppard); *id.* at 12,224 (remarks of Rep. Luce). An expansion of credit unions would also facilitate the education of "members in matters having to do with the sane and conservative management of their own money." S. Rep. No. 555, *supra*, at 2.

Expanding access to credit unions, therefore, was a congressional priority. For despite the country's financial upheaval, in the "38 States and in the District of Columbia" where credit unions operated, there had been "no involuntary liquidations," and credit un-

ions had compiled an "exceptional" "record for honest management." S. Rep. No. 555, *supra*, at 2. See also 78 Cong. Rec. 7259 (1934) (remarks of Sen. Sheppard); *id.* at 12,225 (remarks of Rep. Patman).

Under the FCUA, each federal credit union is funded by shares purchased by its members,[1] see 12 U.S.C. 1757(6), and makes loans exclusively to its members and to other credit unions or credit union organizations. 12 U.S.C. 1757(5). The members control the credit union on a democratic basis, with each member having an equal vote regardless of the amount of money held in the institution. 12 U.S.C. 1760. Federal credit unions are managed by a board of directors, a supervisory committee and (on occasion) a credit committee, all consisting of credit union members who, save for one, serve without compensation. 12 U.S.C. 1761. Although originally uninsured, credit union accounts became insured by congressional legislation in 1970. See Pub. L. No. 91-468, 84 Stat. 994; 12 U.S.C. 1781-1790c.

In 1970 Congress also created the NCUA, and empowered it to charter, examine, and supervise federal credit unions. Pub. L. No. 91-206, 84 Stat. 49. The NCUA has the authority to "prescribe rules and regulations for the [FCUA's] administration." 12 U.S.C. 1766(a). Congress intended the NCUA to "provide more flexible and innovative [credit union] regulation." S. Rep. No. 518, 91st Cong., 1st Sess. 3 (1969).

b. Since its passage in 1934, the FCUA has limited membership in a federal credit union to "groups hav-

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[1] In the parlance of credit unions, deposits of funds by persons are "purchases" of "shares" by "members" of the credit union.

ing a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district." 12 U.S.C. 1759. See ch. 750, § 9, 48 Stat. 1219. The history behind the original FCUA legislation reveals little about Congress's precise intent in using the phrase "common bond," but the requirement immediately facilitated the expansion of credit unions, because it was "easier to promote the idea of a credit union to a group or an association whose members already had a common bond." Letter from E.F. Callahan, NCUA Chairman, to Fernand J. St Germain, Chairman of House Comm. on Banking, Finance and Urban Aff., at 8 (Oct. 28, 1983) (Callahan Letter)[2]; see also A.E. Burger & T. Dacin, *Field of Membership: An Evolving Concept* 8 (2d ed. 1992) (organizing credit unions around "particular groupings" was "simply easier" and involved "generally lower" "start-up costs").

c. In response to changing economic conditions, the NCUA and its predecessors from time to time have modified their application of the common bond provision.[3] In 1982 the NCUA adopted a policy per-

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[2] The Callahan letter is reproduced in full in the Joint Appendix to No. 96-843 (at J.A. 31-53) pending in this Court.

[3] For example, in 1967, federal credit union regulators replaced their requirement that members of a federal credit union be "extensively acquainted" with each other with the requirement that members simply "know" one another. GAO, *Credit Unions: Reforms For Ensuring Future Soundness* 217 (July 1991). A year later, regulators instituted a policy that, once a person became a credit union member, he or she could remain a member for life. *Ibid.* And in 1972, the NCUA took account of the growing phenomenon of industrial and commercial parks to permit satisfaction of the common bond requirement "if the employees are so situated that as a consequence of their employment and relationship they can be

mitting the establishment of credit unions consisting of "multiple occupational * * * groups." Interpretive Ruling and Policy Statement (IRPS) 82-1, 47 Fed. Reg. 16,775. Under this policy, the agency permitted a credit union to add "distinct group[s]" to its field of membership, so long as each group had its own common bond and was within a well-defined area near the credit union's offices. IRPS 82-3, 47 Fed. Reg. 26,808 (1982).

In a 1983 letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, NCUA Board Chairman E.F. Callahan explained the important purposes served by the NCUA's policy. First, experience showed that "some groups were too small either by themselves or when grouped together to support a viable credit union," so a policy of permitting multiple group additions ensured that credit unions "could serve groups not otherwise eligible for a viable credit union charter." J.A. in No. 96-843, at 44. Second, permitting diversification of credit union membership provided a measure of protection against "hard economic times." *Ibid.* As Chairman Callahan pointed out, "[c]redit unions that served only one employer or one industry could be forced into liquidation by plant closings or major industrial slumps." *Ibid.* By contrast, "a credit union whose membership was made of distinct groups, each group serving different employees or industries, could continue to serve its members," thereby furthering the FCUA's intent to promote "a national system of cooperative credit." *Ibid.*

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expected to effectively operate a credit union." NCUA, *Organizing a Federal Credit Union* 7 (Sept. 1972).

The NCUA consolidated and restated its chartering and field of membership policy in 1989. See IRPS 89-1, 54 Fed. Reg. 31,168. At that time, the agency reaffirmed that it would permit "select group additions" to federal credit union membership. *Id.* at 31,176. The agency again made clear that "[a] select group of persons seeking credit union service from an occupational, associational or multiple group Federal credit union must have its own common bond," but counseled that "[t]he group's common bond need not be similar to the common bond(s) of the existing Federal credit union." *Ibid.* The NCUA reiterated its new position through a policy statement issued in 1994. See IRPS 94-1, 59 Fed. Reg. 29,066, 29,078, 29,085.

d. From the inception of the NCUA's revised common bond policy, Congress has been made aware of the agency's policy by the NCUA itself, lobbyists from the banking industry, and the General Accounting Office (GAO). See, *e.g.*, *NCUA Annual Report to Congress* 1 (1982); Callahan Letter, *supra*; *Unrelated Business Income Tax: Hearings Before the Subcomm. on Oversight of the House Comm. on Ways and Means*, 100th Cong., 1st Sess. 1883 (1987) (comments of the American Bankers Association objecting to NCUA's expanded interpretation of the common bond requirement as unfair because it "allow[ed] credit unions to compete with banks and savings and loans for customers among the general public" and complaining that the common bond requirement already "had been loosely interpreted for many years before [1982]"); GAO, *Credit Unions: Reforms for Ensuring Future Soundness* 218-219 (July 1991). Despite amending the FCUA many times since 1982,

Congress has never altered NCUA's current construction of the common bond provision.[4]

2. a. First City Bank and the Tennessee Bankers Association (respondents or banks), filed the present suit. The banks sought to overturn NCUA's approvals of certain amendments to the charter of AEDC Federal Credit Union allowing AEDC to expand its field of membership to include hundreds of disparate employee groups. See Pet. App. 1a, 25a. The suit alleged that the NCUA approvals violate the statutory limitation on federal credit union membership to

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[4] See Act of Jan. 12, 1983, Pub. L. No. 97-457, §§ 25-29, 96 Stat. 2510-2511; Secondary Mortgage Market Enhancement Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-440, § 105; 98 Stat. 1691 (Oct. 3, 1984); Housing and Community Development Technical Amendments Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-479, § 206, 98 Stat. 2234 (Oct. 17, 1984); Competitive Equality Banking Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-86, §§ 701-716, 101 Stat. 652 (Aug. 10, 1987); Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, Pub L. No. 101-73, Tits. IX, XII, 103 Stat. 446, 519 (Aug. 9, 1989); Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, Pub. L. No. 101-179, § 206, 103 Stat. 1310 (Nov. 28, 1989); Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-144, Tit. III, 103 Stat. 864 (Nov. 9, 1989); Crime Control Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-647, Tit. XXV, 104 Stat. 4859 (Nov. 29, 1990); Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, Pub. L. No. 102-242, §§ 251, 313, 105 Stat. 2331, 2368 (Dec. 19, 1991); Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-550, §§ 1501-1504, 1604-1605, 106 Stat. 4044, 4081 (Oct. 28, 1992); National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-160, § 2854, 107 Stat. 1908 (Nov. 30, 1993); Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, § 320606, 108 Stat. 2119 (Sept. 13, 1994); Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-325, 108 Stat. 2160 (Sept. 23, 1994).

"groups having a common bond of occupation or association." 12 U.S.C. 1759. AEDC, Tennessee Credit Union League and the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) were granted leave to intervene as defendants. They, along with NCUA, filed motions to dismiss the banks' complaint for lack of standing, arguing that the respondents were not within the "zone of interests" protected by the FCUA. The district court denied the motion based on the intervening decision of the Sixth Circuit upholding standing in comparable circumstances in *Community First Bank* v. *NCUA*, 41 F.3d 1050 (6th Cir. 1994). Pet. App. 37a.[5]

b. The district court, however, subsequently granted summary judgment to NCUA and the other defendants, holding that NCUA's construction of Section 1759 is "a reasonable interpretation of the common bond provision." Pet. App. 35a. The banks appealed and the court of appeals, with one judge dissenting, reversed. The court, agreeing with the judgment of the D.C. Circuit in *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.* v. *NCUA*, 90 F.3d 525 (D.C. Cir. 1996), cert. granted, 117 S. Ct. 1079 (1997), concluded that the NCUA's interpretation was not entitled to deference, since "the statutory language and purpose were plain, and that the NCUA's interpretation of the statute stood in direct contradiction." Pet. App. 10a. Unlike the D.C. Circuit, however, the Sixth Circuit rejected as "unconvincing" *all* arguments asserting that the meaning of the term "groups having a com-

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[5] Although the NCUA did not file a cross-appeal on this point in light of controlling circuit precedent, it reserved its right to challenge the court's standing decision in its court of appeals brief. See Govt C.A. Br. at 1.

mon bond of occupation or association" could be discerned from the language of the clause alone. *Id.* at 11a. It found persuasive instead the argument that "because the occupational clause ('limited to groups having *a* common bond of occupation') is followed directly by the community clause ('groups within *a* well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district'), and because the two share the same syntactical structure, the two ought to be interpreted consistently." *Ibid.* It concluded that "since the NCUA only permits community-based credit unions to be based on membership in a single group from a single neighborhood, as opposed to multiple neighborhoods, the agency [therefore] should apply the same interpretation to the occupation-based credit unions." *Id.* at 11a-12a.[6]

The court reasoned that, if accepted, the NCUA's interpretation "would make the common-bond requirement meaningless." Pet. App. 13a. Though it confessed not to know the rationale behind the common-bond requirement—finding the legislative history "ambiguous and unhelpful"—the court held that it could not conceive "any statutory rationale for requiring the type of 'common bond' the NCUA ha[s] invoked." *Id.* at 13a-14a. Accordingly, the panel reversed the district court judgment and remanded the case for further proceedings.

Judge Jones dissented, concluding that the common bond provision is ambiguous and that the NCUA's

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[6] In fact, however, NCUA places no restriction on the number of groups that can comprise a community credit union. The restriction in the statute requires only that *all* groups in such a credit union be "within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district." 12 U.S.C. 1759.

interpretation therefore is entitled to deference. Pet. App. 14a. The dissent criticized the majority's conclusion "that the terms of the common bond provision and the community provision must be interpreted in exactly the same way" as "reading more into the statute than the actual words suggest." *Id.* at 17a. According to the dissent, the majority's argument that one reading of the term "common bond" makes more sense than another, or that the terms of the occupational and community-based clauses should be interpreted consistently, "goes to the reasonableness of the NCUA's interpretation of the statute rather than to a consideration of whether the words of the statute are clear on their face." *Id.* at 16a. For this reason, the dissent concluded that the majority improperly substituted its construction of the FCUA for a reasonable one made by the agency charged with administering the statute.[7]

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

In *NCUA* v. *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.*, cert. granted, No. 96-843, and *AT&T Family Federal Credit Union* v. *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.*, cert. granted, No. 96-847, this Court will consider whether banks are within the "zone of interests" of the FCUA to have standing to challenge the interpretation by the NCUA of the FCUA's common bond requirement; and, if so, whether the NCUA reasonably interpreted the common bond provision to permit membership in a

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[7] AEDC and the other private defendants filed a motion for a stay of the court of appeals' mandate on May 22, 1997, and a petition for rehearing on May 28, 1997. The court of appeals issued an order staying issuance of its mandate pending the filing of a petition for a writ of certiorari. On June 18, 1997, the court of appeals denied the petition for rehearing.

federal credit union to consist of multiple groups, so long as each group has its own common bond. Because these questions are identical to the questions presented in this petition, the petition should be held pending the Court's decision in those cases.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be held pending this Court's decision in *NCUA* v. *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.*, No. 96-843, and *AT&T Family Federal Credit Union* v. *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.*, No. 96-847, and then disposed of accordingly.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER DELLINGER
Acting Solicitor General

JULY 1997

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

No. 95-6543

FIRST CITY BANK, PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT,
TENNESSEE BANKERS ASSOCIATION,
INTERVENING PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT,

v.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION BOARD,
DEFENDANT-APPELLEE, AEDC FEDERAL CREDIT
UNION, TENNESSEE CREDIT UNION LEAGUE, AND
CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.,
INTERVENING DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES

[Decided Apr. 14, 1997]

Before: JONES, RYAN, and MOORE, Circuit Judges.

RYAN, J., delivered the opinion of the court, in which MOORE, J., joined. JONES, J., delivered a separate dissenting opinion.

RYAN, Circuit Judge.

The plaintiff, First City Bank, filed this action under the Federal Credit Union Act (FCUA), 12 U.S.C. §§ 1751-1795k, the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 706, and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02, challenging the National Credit Union Administration's (NCUA) interpretation of the FCUA. The Tennessee Bankers Association subsequently intervened as a plaintiff, and the

AEDC Federal Credit Union, the Tennessee Credit Union League, and the Credit Union National Association intervened as defendants. The district court granted summary judgment for the defendants and intervenor-defendants, and the plaintiffs appeal arguing that the district court erred in concluding that the NCUA reasonably interpreted the FCUA to allow multiple occupational groups, each of which independently shares a "common bond," to join a single credit union. As we shall explain, we agree that the district court erred, and will reverse.

I.

A.

First City is a Tennessee banking corporation, and a member of the Tennessee Bankers Association, the principal state trade association for commercial banks in Tennessee. Defendant NCUA is an executive branch government agency responsible for regulating federally insured credit unions. *See generally* 12 C.F.R. Ch. VII. It was established in 1970 to "prescrib[e] rules and regulations for the organization and operation of federal credit unions." NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF EXAMINATION AND INSURANCE, FEDERAL CREDIT UNION HANDBOOK 2 (1988). Defendant AEDC Federal Credit Union is a federally chartered credit union. Defendants Tennessee Credit Union League and Credit Union National Association are trade associations for credit unions in Tennessee and nationally, respectively.

Congress passed the FCUA, creating federal credit unions, in response to the failed banks, high interest rates, and diminished credit opportunities that were a

hallmark of the Great Depression. *See T I Federal Credit Union v. DelBonis*, 72 F.3d 921, 931-32 (1st Cir.1995). The purpose of the FCUA was to "establish a Federal Credit Unions System, to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available to people of small means credit for provident purposes through a national system of cooperative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States." 12 U.S.C. § 1751, *reprinted in* CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC., LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT: A STUDY OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT FROM 1934 TO 1980 OF THE STATUTE GOVERNING FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS, *quoted in DelBonis*, 72 F.3d at 931. Thus, "[i]n effect, the Federal Credit Union Act created a localized and liberalized system of federal credit services," and FCUs

> enable the federal government to make credit available to millions of working class Americans. These organizations, often described as "cooperative association[s] organized . . . for the purpose of promoting thrift among [their] members and creating a source of credit for provident or productive purposes," provide credit at reasonable rates to millions of individuals who—because they lack security or, as recent studies show, reside in low income areas or in communities primarily inhabited by racial minorities—would otherwise be unable to acquire it.

DelBonis, 72 F.3d at 931-32 (citation omitted). As *DelBonis* suggests, then, the purpose of the FCUA was "to encourage the proliferation of credit unions,

which were expected to provide service to th[e] would-be customers that banks disdained." *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. v. National Credit Union Admin.*, 988 F.2d 1272, 1275 (D.C.Cir.1993) (*FNBT I*).

Under the FCUA, a federal credit union, or FCU, is owned and controlled by its members. 12 U.S.C. § 1757(6). An FCU can only make loans to and accept deposits from its own members and other credit unions. *Id.* § 1757(5).

Section 109 of the FCUA provides in pertinent part that

> Federal credit union membership shall be limited to *groups having a common bond of occupation* or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district.

Id. § 1759 (emphasis added). The issue presented in this case involves only the "common bond" requirement for occupational credit unions, and does not involve associational or community credit unions.

One court has observed that

> Congress assumed implicitly that a common bond amongst members would ensure both that those making lending decisions would know more about applicants and that borrowers would be more reluctant to default. . . . The common bond was seen as the cement that united credit union members in a cooperative venture, and was, therefore, thought important to credit unions' continued success.

FNBT I, 988 F.2d at 1276. Another court has described the purpose of the common bond provision somewhat differently, emphasizing the need of mem-

bers to elect directors who will represent their interests:

> The purpose of the common bond provision is evident from the nature of the institutions created by the Act. A credit union has been aptly described as "a democratically controlled, cooperative, nonprofit society organized for the purpose of encouraging thrift and self-reliance among its members. . . . [It] is fundamentally distinguishable from other financial institutions in that the customers may exercise effective control." The union's purposes are threatened by directors that are unmindful of members' funds or unresponsive to their collective interests. Thus Congress ensured that federal credit unions would retain their character as self-managed cooperatives by establishing democratic principles of decision and control. The common bond provision reinforces this aim by advancing the formation of credit unions among groups that may realistically operate with unity of purpose. It encourages the election of directors who possess a common interest or occupation with the membership they serve.

Branch Bank & Trust Co. v. National Credit Union Admin. Bd., 786 F.2d 621, 626 (4th Cir.1986) (citation omitted).

"From 1934 until 1982 the NCUA interpreted the common bond requirement to mean that the members of each occupational FCU . . . must be drawn from a single occupational group, defined to mean the employees of a single employer." *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. v. National Credit Union Admin.*, 90 F.3d 525, 526 (D.C.Cir.1996) (*FNBT II*) (citing 58 Fed.Reg. 40473 (July 28, 1993)), *cert. granted*, —— U.S. ——,

117 S.Ct. 1079, 137 L.Ed.2d 215 (1997). However, the NCUA had been tinkering with the common-bond requirement since 1967, gradually and consistently broadening the definition of the term. Finally, in 1982, the NCUA departed from its prior interpretation of the "common bond" language, and adopted a policy statement allowing multiple, or select, groups, each of which independently shared a common bond, to join together to form a credit union, so long as all the occupational groups "are located within a well defined area." Interpretative [sic] Ruling and Policy Statement (IRPS) 82-1, 47 Fed.Reg. 16775 (Apr. 20, 1982). The NCUA stated that its purpose for the change was to "clarify NCUA's policy on membership in Federal credit unions, . . . and to ensure the continued availability of credit union service." *Id.* Other available information suggests that

> [t]he 1982 change of interpretation was intended to enable each FCU to realize economies of scale and to facilitate occupational diversification within the ranks of its membership. . . . The new policy also made it possible for the employees of a company with fewer than 500 employees, the minimum for forming a new FCU, to join an existing FCU.

FNBT II, 90 F.3d at 526-27 (citing Letter from E.F. Callahan, Chairman of the NCUA, to Congressman Fernand J. St. Germain, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs 8-9 (Oct. 28, 1983); IRPS 89-1, 54 Fed.Reg. 31165, 31171 (July 27, 1989)). The NCUA has continued to reiterate this position on the common-bond requirement, doing so most recently in 1994. *See* IRPS 89-1, 54 Fed.Reg. 31165 (July 27, 1989).

B.

First City originally filed suit against the NCUA in April 1994, seeking an order that the NCUA cease and desist from its current interpretation of the common-bond requirement. A credit union and two credit union trade associations—the AEDC Federal Credit Union, the Tennessee Credit Union League, and the Credit Union National Association, respectively—moved to intervene as defendants, and the Tennessee Bankers Association moved to intervene as a plaintiff. Both motions were granted. The plaintiffs then amended their complaint to include a request for invalidation of charter amendments expanding the membership base of AEDC, which amendments had been approved by the NCUA.

The parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment, and the district court ruled in favor of the defendants. *First City Bank v. National Credit Union Admin.*, 897 F.Supp. 1042 (M.D.Tenn.1995). The court reasoned that "[t]he sole issue is the purely legal question of whether NCUA's select group policy is a valid interpretation of the FCUA's common bond provision," and concluded that its analysis was governed by the *Chevron* doctrine. *Id.* at 1043 (citing *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Reources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 842-43, 104 S.Ct. 2778, 2781-82, 81 L.Ed.2d 694 (1984)). The court concluded that both parties' "readings of the common bond provision are plausible. When an agency's interpretation is one of two plausible alternatives, the statute is ambiguous. Thus, the Court cannot discern Congress' precise intent of the common bond provision from the statutory language alone." *Id.* at 1044 (citation omitted). It also concluded that the legisla-

tive history was meager, and "expressed no intent on whether multiple groups with common bonds could join a single credit union." *Id.* at 1045. It nonetheless concluded that "NCUA's change to its select group policy was entirely consistent with the[ ] congressional goals of promoting the continued growth and stability of credit unions," and that the policy was justified because without it, many credit unions would not have survived. *Id.* at 1046.

The plaintiffs filed this timely appeal.

II.

Our review of the district court's grant of summary judgment, which was premised on a question of statutory construction, is *de novo*. *See Douglas v. Babcock*, 990 F.2d 875, 877 (6th Cir.1993). The same rules of review apply where, as here, the parties have filed cross-motions for summary judgment. *See Taft Broadcasting Co. v. United States*, 929 F.2d 240, 248 (6th Cir.1991).

III.

Our analysis hinges on an application of the administrative-law doctrine announced by the Supreme Court in *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 104 S.Ct. 2778, 81 L.Ed.2d 694 (1984). In *Chevron*, the Court explained as follows:

> When a court reviews an agency's construction of the statute which it administers, it is confronted with two questions. *First, always, is the question whether Congress has directly spoken to the precise question at issue. If the intent of Congress is clear, that is the end of the matter; for the court, as well as the agency, must give effect to*

> *the unambiguously expressed intent of Congress.* If, however, the court determines Congress has not directly addressed the precise question at issue, the court does not simply impose its own construction on the statute, as would be necessary in the absence of an administrative interpretation. Rather, if the statute is silent or ambiguous with respect to the specific issue, the question for the court is whether the agency's answer is based on a permissible construction of the statute.

Id. at 842-43, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-82 (emphasis added) (footnotes omitted). Step one of a *Chevron* analysis, then, is an inquiry whether the statute dictates a particular answer, while in step two, a court may proceed to considering the permissibility of the agency construction.

The plaintiffs contend that the issue may be resolved at *Chevron* step one because the FCUA statutory language is clear and unambiguous. The NCUA, on the other hand, argues that its reading of the FCUA must be upheld because it reasonably resolves an issue as to which the intent of Congress has not been clearly expressed, either by the plain language of the statute or in the legislative history; that is, it believes that a *Chevron* step two analysis is required, and that its interpretation is owed deference by this court. Like the NCUA, the credit-union-intervenors believe that a *Chevron* step two analysis is necessitated because there is no basis for concluding that Congress had any intention with respect to the issue in this case. While contending that the literal language of the statute supports the NCUA's interpretation, they also argue that even if the plaintiffs' interpretation is plausible, that simply demonstrates that

the statute is ambiguous, and the agency's interpretation is owed deference.

To reiterate, the statutory language in question is the following:

> Federal credit union membership shall be limited to *groups having a common bond of occupation or association*, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district.

12 U.S.C. § 1759 (emphasis added). The leading case, indeed the only court of appeals case, addressing the issue presented to this court, was decided only recently by the D.C. Circuit. *See FNBT II*, 90 F.3d 525. The D.C. Circuit concluded, under a *Chevron* step one analysis, that the statutory language and purpose were plain, and that the NCUA's interpretation of the statute stood in direct contradiction. We agree.

The parties offer various syntactical arguments in support of their positions. The plaintiffs argue that the statutory language is plain, since it requires every credit union to have "a common bond," which they read to mean a *single* common bond. The NCUA counters first by arguing that because the statute includes the word "groups," its multiple group policy constitutes a reasonable read; second by observing that the statute says "Federal credit union membership," as opposed to "membership in Federal credit unions," suggesting that the reference to plural "groups" was meant to be within a single credit union, not multiple credit unions; and third by pointing out that the statute does not say that the groups must "share" a common bond, a word that it contends denotes mutuality, but only that the groups

must "have" a common bond, suggesting that each group can separately have a common bond.

The *FNBT II* court considered and rejected similar, if not identical, arguments:

> [The plaintiff] contends, first, that the article "a" in the phrase "groups having a common bond" means that all members of an FCU must be united by a single occupation. The NCUA counters that the plural noun "groups" in the same phrase indicates that there may be multiple groups in an FCU, so that the statute makes sense only if it is understood to contemplate multiple bonds, each uniting a single group even if the same bond does not unite all groups, *i.e.*, the membership as a whole.

Id. at 527-28. Like the *FNBT II* court, we find all the parties' syntactical arguments to be unconvincing. *Id.* at 528. "The article 'a' could as easily mean one bond for each group as one bond for all groups in an FCU, and the plural noun 'groups' could refer not to multiple groups in a single FCU but to each of the groups that forms a credit union under the FCUA." *Id.*

The plaintiffs offer another basis for their position, however, and we find it far more persuasive. They argue that because the occupational clause ("limited to groups having *a* common bond of occupation") is followed directly by the community clause ("groups within *a* well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district"), and because the two share the same syntactical structure, the two ought to be interpreted consistently. Therefore, since the NCUA only permits community-based credit unions to be based

on membership in a single group from a single neighborhood, as opposed to multiple neighborhoods, the agency should apply the same interpretation to the occupation-based credit unions. The NCUA addresses this argument by asserting that the word "within" makes the difference; the statute states that a credit union must be composed of "groups *within* a well-defined neighborhood," and it is the word "within" that necessitates the NCUA's policy that membership may not consist of groups from widely dispersed locales. The credit-union-intervenors, on the other hand, address the plaintiffs' "community" argument in an interesting way that the NCUA has not espoused: they contend that just because the NCUA has always interpreted the phrase to require membership from a single community does not mean that it *could not* employ a different interpretation, allowing multiple community groups to join together in a single credit union. The current interpretation, they reason, reflects a policy choice, not a statutory imperative.

The *FNBT II* court was presented with largely the same arguments, and sided with the analysis advanced by the plaintiffs here:

> [T]he term "groups" in the two parallel provisions of § 109 [of the FCUA]—permitting credit unions composed either of (1) "groups having a common bond of occupation" among all the members or of (2) "groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district"—must be interpreted in a consistent way. If the so-called community provision were construed in a manner consistent with the NCUA's revised interpretation of the occupational provision, then a single FCU could

> include residents of any number of "well-defined neighborhood[s], communit[ies], or rural district[s]" around the country. Yet this expansive construction has never been advocated by the NCUA; on the contrary, the NCUA regulation implementing the community provision expressly requires that all FCU members live, worship, or work in "a single, geographically well-defined area."

Id. at 528-29 (citation omitted). We agree. It is a basic canon of statutory construction that phrases within a single statutory section be accorded a consistent meaning. The only reasonable way to read these two phrases, one following on the heels of the other, is as the *FNBT II* court does. We simply reject the NCUA's focus on the word "within" as a distinguishing factor. And while we note the credit-union-intervenors' argument that the NCUA could, if it chose, interpret the community provision more broadly, we note too and we think it is significant that the NCUA itself does not make any such claim.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, if the NCUA's interpretation is accepted, it would make the common-bond requirement meaningless. If credit unions are permitted to join together an infinite number of distinct groups, so long as each group has within it a common bond, it makes no sense to have the common-bond requirement at all; essentially, the NCUA's interpretation would allow the joining together of many groups with completely diverse constituencies, basically obliterating any overall common bond. While we do not pretend to know the rationale behind the common-bond requirement—there being various possible explanations in a

legislative history that all parties agree is ambiguous and unhelpful—we simply cannot conceive, and no one has suggested, any statutory rationale for requiring the type of "common bond" the NCUA has invoked.

IV.

Accordingly, we REVERSE the district court's judgment, and remand the case for further proceedings. On remand, the district court should address the credit-union-intervenors' argument that the plaintiffs' suit is barred by a six-year statute of limitations, a factually intensive claim that this court is ill-equipped to consider in the first instance.

JONES, Circuit Judge, dissenting.

This case involves the interpretation of the Federal Credit Union Act, a statute administered by the National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA"). I believe that the text of the common bond provision is ambiguous and that the district court properly determined that the National Credit Union Administration's ("NCUA") interpretation of the common bond provision is reasonable. Because I believe that this case must be examined under both prongs of the doctrine articulated in *Chevron U.S.A. v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 467 U.S. 837, 104 S.Ct. 2778, 81 L.Ed.2d 694 (1984), I must respectfully dissent from the majority's opinion reversing the judgment of the district court. Instead, I would affirm the judgment of the district court.

The *Chevron* decision requires that courts undertake a two-step process in reviewing an agency's interpretation of a statute that it is entrusted to administer. The first step is to determine "whether Congress has directly spoken to the precise question

at issue." *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 842, 104 S.Ct. at 2781. If Congress has clearly addressed the issue, courts must "give effect to the unambiguously expressed intent of Congress." *Id.* at 842-43, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-82. If the court determines that Congress has not "directly addressed the precise question at issue," the court must then reach the second prong of the *Chevron* test and determine the reasonableness of the agency's interpretation of the statute. *Id.* This court has adopted the *Chevron* standard. *See e.g., Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co. v. Cisneros*, 52 F.3d 1351, 1356 (6th Cir.1995), *cert. denied*, —— U.S. ——, 116 S.Ct. 973, 133 L.Ed.2d 893 (1996); *Garcia v. Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 46 F.3d 552, 555 (6th Cir.1995).

In the case at bar, the statutory provision at issue is ambiguous. The statute provides: "[f]ederal credit union membership shall be limited to groups having *a common bond of occupation or association.*" 12 U.S.C. § 1759 (emphasis added). In determining whether Congress has addressed the common bond requirement, this court should look to the plain meaning of the statute and the legislative history. *See Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 859- 63, 104 S.Ct. at 2790-92. Neither of these sources expresses the clear intent of Congress concerning the common bond provision.

Unlike the majority in this case and the D.C. Circuit in *First Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. v. National Credit Union Administration*, 90 F.3d 525 (D.C. Cir. 1996), *cert. granted*, —— U.S. ——, 117 S. Ct. 1079, 137 L.Ed.2d 215 (1997). I do not believe that the words of the statute clearly and unambiguously define the common bond requirement. The majority rejects the syntactical arguments raised by both parties and bases its decision on the relationship between the

occupational clause and the community clause. Maj. Op. at 438. The majority concludes that because the two clauses have a similar syntactical structure, the "two ought to be interpreted consistently." *Id.* This is not clear from the words of the statute.

Although the majority contends that this is a *Chevron* step 1 case, the majority, nevertheless, utilizes a *Chevron* step 2 analysis. The majority's argument that the terms of the occupational and community-based clauses should be interpreted consistently goes to the reasonableness of the NCUA's interpretation of the statute rather than to a consideration of whether the words of the statute are clear on their face. In fact, the majority notes that "[t]he only reasonable way to read these two phrases, one following on the heels of the other, is as the *FNBT II* court does." Maj. Op. at 438. This is a *Chevron* step 2 analysis determining whether the NCUA's interpretation of the statute is reasonable. This syntactical argument does not support the position that the words of the common bond provision are clear on their face.

The common bond provision can be read one of two ways. Either the provision requires that each group in a credit union have a bond with the other groups in the credit union, or the provision requires that each group joining a credit union have a common bond among the members of the group, but not necessarily a common bond with the other groups in the credit union. The statute does not clearly establish the unambiguous congressional intent concerning the common bond requirement and determine which reading of the statute is appropriate. I agree with the district court's conclusion that "[w]hen an agency's

interpretation is one of two plausible alternatives, the statute is ambiguous." *First City Bank v. National Credit Union Admin.*, 897 F.Supp. 1042, 1044 (M.D. Tenn.1995).

The language of the statute simply indicates that credit unions are to be formed based on common bonds of occupation or community. The words of the statute do not go so far as to define the limits of the common bond requirement. I believe that the majority's conclusion that the terms of the common bond provision and the community provision must be interpreted in exactly the same way is reading more into the statute than the actual words suggest. The statute does not define the contours of the common bond requirement and offers no clear answer to the question at bar. As a result, we must conclude that Congress has not "directly spoken to the precise question at issue."

In addition, the legislative history of the common bond requirement does not clarify the ambiguity in the words of the statute. I agree with the majority that the legislative history of the common bond reuirement is murky at best and does not demonstrate a clear intention concerning the common bond provision.

This court has previously recognized that the NCUA is given the authority to regulate credit union membership. *Community First Bank v. National Credit Union Administration*, 41 F.3d 1050, 1055 (6th Cir.1994). In *Community First Bank*, this court examined the regulations promulgated by the NCUA concerning community-based credit unions and concluded that the NCUA's regulations constituted a permissible interpretation of the word "community." *Id.* While this court did not explicitly conduct a

Chevron inquiry, it appears that the court concluded that the words of the statute were ambiguous because it engaged in a determination of whether the NCUA's interpretation of the word "community" was reasonable, the second prong of *Chevron*. *Id.* ("The NCUA's regulations defining 'community' (a clearly defined geographical area whose residents identify it as a distinct area) constitute a permissible definition of community."). I believe that a similar inquiry is necessary in this case, as we must decide whether the NCUA's interpretation of the common bond provision is reasonable.

Neither the words nor the legislative history of the common bond provision clearly evidence the intent of Congress. Therefore, it is necessary to determine whether the NCUA's interpretation of the common bond provision is reasonable. The interpretation of the common bond provision is embodied in an interpretive ruling rather than a regulation promulgated by the NCUA. An interpretive ruling is not entitled to the same amount of deference as given to a regulation. *Threlkeld v. Commissioner*, 848 F.2d 81, 84 (6th Cir. 1988). However, this does not mean that interpretive rulings are not entitled to any deference at all. In *CenTra, Inc. v. United States*, this court noted that an IRS revenue ruling is "entitled to some deference unless 'it conflicts with the statute it supposedly interprets or with that statute's legislative history or if it is otherwise unreasonable.'" 953 F.2d 1051, 1056 (6th Cir.1992) (quoting *Threlkeld*, 848 F.2d at 84). The standard of "some deference" enunciated in *CenTra* is applicable to the NCUA interpretive ruling at issue in this case. While the NCUA's interpretive ruling is not entitled to presumptive

deference, because it is an interpretive ruling rather than a regulation, it is, nevertheless, entitled to "some deference."

It is a clearly established legal principle that courts accord deference to an agency's interpretation of a statute that it is entrusted to administer. *See Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 842-45, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-83 (giving deference to the Environmental Protection Agency's interpretation of the Clear Air Act Amendments); *Smiley v. Citibank (South Dakota), N.A.*, —— U.S. ——, ——, 116 S.Ct. 1730, 1733, 135 L.Ed.2d 25 (1996) (giving deference to the regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency); *Lansing Dairy, Inc. v. Espy*, 39 F.3d 1339, 1355 (6th Cir. 1994) (giving deference to the Secretary of Agriculture's amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937), *cert. denied*, —— U.S. ——, 116 S.Ct. 50, 133 L.Ed.2d 15 (1995). This deference is required even if the court would have reached a different conclusion than the administrative agency. "The court need not conclude that the agency construction was the only one it permissibly could have adopted to uphold the construction, or even the reading the court would have reached if the question initially had arisen in a judicial proceeding." *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 843 n. 11, 104 S.Ct. at 2782 n. 11 (citations omitted). Thus, this court cannot strike down the NCUA's interpretation of the common bond provision because it would have interpreted the clause differently; instead, we must give deference to the NCUA's interpretation as long as it is reasonable.

To determine the reasonableness of the NCUA's common bond policy, we must examine the policy within the context of the Federal Credit Union Act as

a whole. *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 864-65, 104 S.Ct. at 2792-93. The purpose of the Federal Credit Union Act as set forth in 1934 at the time of its enactment was to:

> establish a Federal Credit Union System, to establish a further market for securities of the United States and to make more available to people of small means credit for provident purposes through a national system of cooperative credit, thereby helping to stabilize the credit structure of the United States.

Federal Credit Union Act, Pub.L. 73-467, 48 Stat. 1216 (1934) (codified with some differences in language at 12 U.S.C. §§ 1751-1795). It is helpful to trace the socio-economic background of the credit union movement when looking to the reasonableness of the NCUA's interpretation of the common bond provision.

Credit unions experienced steady growth from the enactment of the Federal Credit Union Act in 1934 until the 1970's. At the end of the 1970's credit unions were hit with the impact of rising interest rates, which affected the entire financial services industry. A. Burger & T. Dacin, *Field of Membership: An Evolving Concept*, Center for Credit Union Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Business, at 25 (2d ed. 1992). The rise in interest rates increased the competition for customers between banks and credit unions.

In 1979, the rate of growth was slowed at all financial institutions but credit unions were especially hard hit. *Id.* at 27. In the period of 1978-79, credit unions had changed from being the fastest growing financial institution in 1978 to the second

slowest growing financial institution in 1979. *Id.* As a result of these economic considerations, many credit unions limited their consumer lending. *Id.* In 1981, an economic recession developed, which continued into 1982. *Id.* at 29.

The 1982 adjustment to the common bond policy was a response to the volatile economic conditions of the late 1970's and early 1980's. The revision of the common bond interpretation allowed groups to join existing credit unions if they did not have the number of members to make an individual credit union economically feasible. The revision protected against two potential problems. First, it allowed credit unions to shield themselves from the economic consequences of wide-spread layoffs or plant closings of a particular employer. Second, it allowed credit unions to create economies of scale to provide services to its members in the most cost effective manner available. Without the more expansive interpretation of the common bond provision many credit unions would have failed, and many other groups would not have been able to attain credit union services. These effects would have been clearly inconsistent with the Congressional intent to make credit available to those with limited means.

The NCUA is entrusted with the administration of federal credit unions. 12 U.S.C. § 1766(a). It is authorized to charter, examine, and prescribe rules and regulations for the administration of the Federal Credit Union Act. *Id.* In Interpretive Ruling and Policy Statement 82-1, the NCUA permitted occupational credit unions to accept members of different occupational groups as long as the following guidelines are met:

> 1) The occupational groups to be included (new charter) or added (amendment, merger, conversion) have specifically requested credit union service. 2) The applicant demonstrates that credit union service can be provided and that each group wishes to be served by the applicant. 3) All the occupational groups to be included (new charter) or added (amendment, merger, conversion) are located within a well defined area. 4) The applicant has adequately supported the proposal as economically feasible and advisable.

47 Fed.Reg. 16775 (1982). In addition, the NCUA Interpretive Ruling and Policy Statement 89-1 states:

> [a] select group of persons seeking credit union service from an occupational, associational or multiple group Federal credit union must have its own common bond. The select groups themselves may be either employee (occupational) groups or associational groups. However, a select group for expansion purposes cannot be defined by a common bond of community. The group's common bond need not be similar to the common bond(s) of the existing Federal credit union.

54 Fed.Reg. 31165, 31176 (1989). Each of these rulings was intended to clarify the interpretation of Sections 107(14) and 109 of the Federal Credit Union Act. 47 Fed.Reg. 16775, 16775 (1982); 54 Fed.Reg. 31165, 31165 (1989).

The common bond approach adopted by the NCUA is a reasonable policy choice in light of the economic circumstances discussed above. Therefore, it is entitled to deference by this court.

Finally, it is immaterial that the NCUA interpreted the common bond provision in the manner that the majority suggests from 1934 until 1982. The Supreme Court has noted:

> [o]f course the mere fact that an agency interpretation contradicts a prior agency position is not fatal. Sudden and unexplained change . . . may be "arbitrary, capricious [or] an abuse of discretion . . . ." But if these pitfalls are avoided, change is not invalidating, since the whole point of Chevron is to leave the discretion provided by the ambiguities of a statute with the implementing agency.

Smiley v. Citibank (South Dakota), N.A., —— U.S. ——, ——, 116 S. Ct. 1730, 1734, 135 L.Ed.2d 25 (1996) (citations omitted). Similarly in *Rust v. Sullivan*, 500 U.S. 173, 186-87, 111 S. Ct. 1759, 1768-69, 114 L.Ed.2d 233 (1991), the Supreme Court rejected the idea that agency principles must last forever. The Court observed that agencies "must be given ample latitude to 'adapt [its] rules and policies to the demands of changing circumstances.'" *Id.* (citation omitted). Agency policies are not etched in stone. An agency is permitted to change its policies to address continually changing circumstances. The NCUA's decision was not arbitrary or capricious nor was it an abuse of discretion. As a result, the change is not "invalidating."

We should AFFIRM the judgement of the district court determining that the NCUA's interpretation is reasonable under the two-step approach enunciated in *Chevron*.

APPENDIX B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE DIVISION

No. 3:94-0334

FIRST CITY BANK, ET AL.

v.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION, ET AL.

[Filed: Sept. 13, 1995]

MEMORANDUM

WISEMAN, District Judge.

Facts

Plaintiffs First City Bank and Tennessee Bankers Administration have brought suit against Defendants National Credit Union Administration ("NCUA"), AEDC Federal Credit Union ("AEDC"), Tennessee Credit Union League and Credit Union National Association, Inc., claiming NCUA incorrectly interpreted the "common bond" provision of the Federal Credit Union Act ("FCUA"), giving AEDC and other credit unions an unfair and illegal competitive advantage against banks. Both Plaintiffs and Defendants have filed for summary judgment.

The FCUA's common bond provision states, "Federal credit union membership shall be limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well defined neighborhood, community, or rural district." 12 U.S.C. § 1759. Until 1982, NCUA and its predecessor agencies interpreted this provision to require all members of a credit union to have a single common bond with one another. In 1982, however, NCUA changed its policy, promulgating a rule allowing multiple unrelated groups to join the same credit union as long as each group had a common bond among its members. 47 Fed. Reg. 16775 (1982).[1] Pursuant to this "select group" membership policy, NCUA approved AEDC's amended charters, allowing AEDC to expand its field of membership to include hundreds of disparate employee groups.

Plaintiffs claim NCUA's approvals of AEDC's charter amendments were improper because they were based on the select group policy, which Plaintiffs believe is an illegal interpretation of the common bond provision. Plaintiffs have therefore requested the select group policy and NCUA's approvals of AEDC's membership groups based on this policy be set aside as abuse of discretion, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706 of the Administrative Procedures Act ("APA"). Defendants counter that the select group policy constitutes a reasonable interpretation of the common bond provision and that NCUA therefore properly relied on this policy in approving AEDC's amended charters.

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[1] NCUA reaffirmed this policy without significant change in 1984, 1989 and 1994.

Discussion

No material questions of fact preclude summary judgment in this case. The sole issue is the purely legal question of whether NCUA's select group policy is a valid interpretation of the FCUA's common bond provision. The APA permits courts to review statutory interpretations of administrative agencies engaged in rulemaking. 5 U.S.C. § 706. The Supreme Court has articulated a two step process a court must follow in reviewing such interpretations. *Chevron U.S.A. v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 467 U.S. 837, 842-43, 104 S.Ct. 2778, 2781-82, 81 L.Ed.2d 694 (1984). First, the court must determine if Congress has addressed the precise legal issue at hand. *Id.* If Congress has clearly addressed the issue, the court must give effect to the expressed congressional intent. *Id.* If Congress has not addressed the specific issue, the court must defer to any plausible agency interpretation. *Id.*[2] Applying the *Chevron* test to the case at hand, this Court finds Congress has not addressed the select group policy (*Chevron* step 1). However, the policy appears a reasonable one entitled to deference (under *Chevron* step 2).

CHEVRON STEP 1: Congressional Intent

In determining whether Congress has clearly addressed a legal issue, the Court must decide if the statute at issue has a plain meaning. *Chevron*, 467

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[2] The Sixth Circuit has endorsed the *Chevron* standard. *See, e.g., Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co. v. Cisneros*, 52 F.3d 1351, 1356 (6th Cir.1995); *Garcia v. Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 46 F.3d 552, 555 (6th Cir.1995); *Rowland v. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 43 F.3d 1112, 1116 (6th Cir.1995); *Sharondale Corp. v. Ross*, 42 F.3d 993, 998 (6th Cir.1994); *Lansing Dairy, Inc. v. Espy*, 39 F.3d 1339, 1349-51 (6th Cir.1994).

U.S. at 842-43, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-82. To do this, the Court should consult relevant sources including (1) the statutory language and (2) the legislative history. *Id.* at 862-65, 104 S.Ct. at 2791-93.

Statutory language. The FCUA's common bond provision states, "Federal credit union membership shall be limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district." 12 U.S.C. § 1759. Both Plaintiffs and Defendants argue that this language supports their respective positions.

Plaintiffs assert that the singular phrase, "a common bond", requires a single common bond exist among all members of each credit union. Defendants counter that the statutory language authorizes the inclusion of more than one group of membership in a single credit union because the singular term "credit union" is limited to "groups" having a common bond. Defendant NCUA additionally claims that the phrase "having a common bond" contains no connotation of mutual possession of characteristics among all groups, as would a phrase such as "sharing a common bond."

Both Plaintiffs' and Defendants' readings of the common bond provision are plausible. When an agency's interpretation is one of two plausible alternatives, the statute is ambiguous. 467 U.S. at 842-44, 104 S.Ct. at 2781-82. Thus, the Court cannot discern Congress' precise intent of the common bond provision from the statutory language alone.[3]

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[3] Plaintiffs imply that reading the statutory language of the common bond provision to allow multiple groups to join

Legislative history. The legislative history concerning the common bond requirement is quite meager. When Congress debated the FCUA, it did not explain the common bond provision in any detail. General Accounting Office, *Credit Unions: Reforms for Ensuring Future Soundness* 217 (1991) ("GAO Report").[4] Both Plaintiffs and Defendants cite only isolated portions of the record that they claim support their respective arguments.

In support of their position, Plaintiffs first point to a 1934 Senate Report that describes credit unions as "limited in each case to the members of *a specific group* with *a common bond* of occupation or association." S. Rep. No. 555, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. 2 (1934) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs also rely on a statement by Mr. Bergengren during the Senate Banking Committee hearings that "every credit union is organized within a limited and given *group* of people." *Credit Unions: Hearings on S. 1639, S. 1640 and S. 1641 before a Sub-Comm. of the Senate Comm. on Banking and Currency*, 73d Cong., 1st Sess. 31 (1933)

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a single credit union would permit the limitless growth of federal credit unions. There are, however, limits to credit union membership. Each occupational group in a credit union must "be employed by the same enterprise" or belong to the same association that has "common loyalties" and holds yearly meetings. 54 Fed.Reg. 31169. Other limits on the expansion of credit unions also exist. *See, e.g.*, 54 Fed.Reg. 31176.

[4] *See also NCUA Studies in Federal Credit Union Chartering Policy* 12 (1979) ("There is very little in the legislative history that can be characterized as a[n] insightful, analytic discussion of the essence of the [common bond] phrase, and of its intended scope and application"). Note that although this report was prepared by defendant NCUA, it predates the interpretive change at issue in this case by three years.

(emphasis added). Plaintiffs claim these sources indicate Congress intended a single common bond exist among all members of each credit union. Both the Senate Report and Mr. Bergengren's remark, however, were apparently only explaining credit unions as they existed in the early 1930's. They were mere descriptions rather than exhaustive statements meant to define the outer contours of credit union membership.[5]

Defendants, in support of their position, rely on a House Report indicating that "membership in Federal credit unions is limited to *groups* having *common bonds* of occupation or association or to groups within well defined communities." H.R. Rep. No. 2021, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. 3 (1934) (emphasis added). Defendants claim this plural reference to "groups" having "common bonds" demonstrates Congress intended to permit multiple groups to join a single credit union. However, the report's language is too vague to support such a proposition. The statement

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[5] Plaintiffs also point to a statement made by Congressman Stegall, Chairman of the House Banking Committee, during the original passage of the FCUA that, "The system loans on character, a thing greatly to be desired." 78 Cong. Rec. 12,223 (1934). Plaintiffs assert that the enforcement of a single common bond requirement is the only measure that would insure sufficient unity of membership within credit unions to make loans based on character possible. However, while a single common bond among all members in each credit union might encourage loans based on character, NCUA's select group policy does not prevent credit unions from loaning on character. Plaintiffs overstate the value of a single common bond requirement by claiming it is the *only* way credit unions will be able to consider character when making loans.

could have merely meant that credit unions *collectively* have groups with common bonds.[6]

Defendant NCUA additionally points to congressional inaction many years after the FCUA's passage that they claim demonstrates Congress has addressed and approved the select group policy. In 1970, Congress mandated that NCUA "provide more flexible and innovative regulation" in the face of changing economic conditions. S. Rep. No. 91-518, 91st Cong., 2d Sess. (1970) U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 1970, pp. 2479, 2481. In accord with this mandate, NCUA liberalized its interpretation of the common bond provision several times prior to adopting the select group policy. Congress did not object to any of these revisions or to the crucial 1982 revision. Although NCUA, lobbyists from the banking industry and the GAO repeatedly informed Congress of NCUA's select group policy, Congress failed to alter the common bond provision in the ten times it amended the FCUA since becoming aware of the select group policy. These facts, asserts NCUA, prove Congress intended to allow multiple groups to join a single credit union.

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[6] Defendants also claim the following conversation made by Congressmen debating the FCUA supports their position:

> Mr. Knutson: Will this legislation take care of small business men who have one or two clerks?
>
> Mr. Luce: I have no reason to believe that they cannot join the union and profit thereby.

78 Cong.Rec. 12218, 12225 (1934).

The precise meaning of Congressman Luce's statement, however, is unclear. It could simply mean that employees of small businesses could join regionally defined credit unions rather than occupationally based ones.

However, examining postenactment history of a statute to determine precise legislative intent is problematic. "Subsequent legislative history", as several courts have noted, is an oxymoron. *See, e.g., Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 566-68, 108 S. Ct. 2541, 2550-51, 101 L.Ed.2d 490 (1988); *Regional Rail Reorganization Act Cases*, 419 U.S. 102, 132, 95 S. Ct. 335, 353, 42 L.Ed.2d 320 (1974); *Continental Can Co. v. Chicago Truck Drivers*, 916 F.2d 1154 (7th Cir. 1990). The hazards inherent in examining legislative history generally[7] are exacerbated when the views of a subsequent Congress are imputed to an earlier Congress that enacted a given statute. *See, e.g., Consumer Prod. Safety Comm'n v. GTE Sylvania, Inc.*, 447 U.S. 102, 117, 100 S. Ct. 2051, 2060, 64 L.Ed.2d 766 (1980). Although the Supreme Court has not consistently rejected arguments relying on subsequent congressional action to define statutory terms, the Court most recently asserted that, as a general matter, failed legislative proposals and other congressional inaction lack "persuasive significance because several equally tenable inferences may be drawn from such inaction, including the inference that the existing legislation already incorporated the

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[7] Critics say that legislative history is written by staffers rather than Congress itself; that it is easily manipulated; that it complicates the tasks of execution and obedience; and that it often is shaped by members of Congress who cannot achieve passage of a desired interpretation in the actual text of an enacted statute. *See, Matter of Sinclair*, 870 F.2d 1340, 1342-44 (7th Cir.1989); *See also*, Stephen Breyer, *On the Uses of Legislative History in Interpreting Statutes*, 65 S.Cal. L. Rev. 845, 845-47 (1991) (describing various attacks on legislative history, but defending its use when judges are faced with unclear statutory language).

offered change." *Central Bank v. First Inter. Bank*, —— U.S. ——, —— - ——, 114 S. Ct. 1439, 1453, 128 L.Ed.2d 119, 138-39 (1994). In the instant case, attributing inaction by recent Congresses to the Congress that enacted the FCUA would be especially inappropriate, given the great lapse of almost fifty years between the enactment of the FCUA and NCUA's subsequent select group interpretation. Thus, this Court finds Congress expressed no intent on whether multiple groups with common bonds could join a single credit union. Because the statutory language and contemporaneous legislative history do not support a finding that Congress had an intent on the select group policy when it enacted the FCUA, the Court must move to step two of the *Chevron* analysis.

CHEVRON STEP 2: Reasonableness of NCUA's Interpretation

Because Congress did not directly address the select group policy, the next inquiry becomes whether NCUA reasonably interpreted the common bond provision when it established this policy. To determine the reasonableness of NCUA's construction, the Court should examine the policy and goals of the FCUA. *See Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 864-65, 104 S. Ct. at 2792-93.[8]

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[8] Plaintiffs assert that NCUA's select group policy is an unreasonable interpretation of the FCUA merely because the policy represents a departure from NCUA's pre-1982 interpretation of the common bond provision. An agency may, however, in light of changed circumstances, alter its interpretive policy views, so long as the altered views are reasonable statutory constructions. *Rust v. Sullivan*, 500 U.S. 173, 186, 111 S.

Viewing the FCUA in its entirety reveals Congress intended to promote the creation and growth of a stable national credit union system. For example, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency stated the FCUA was designed to eliminate impediments retarding the growth of credit unions. S. Rep. No. 555, 73d Cong., 2d Sess. 2 (1934). The Committee also stated the FCUA would help establish a national system of cooperative credit for the "masses of people" whose buying power was dissipated by the Depression. *Id.* at 2-4. Floor comments also show Congress' intent to promote the extensive growth of credit unions. For example, Congressman Sheppard recognized "the general merit of credit unions, their extraordinary record during the depression, and the value of rapid credit-union extension." 78 Cong. Rec. 7259 (1934). Thus, the legislative history supports the view that Congress intended the FCUA to promote credit union expansion and stability.

NCUA's change to its select group policy was entirely consistent with these congressional goals of promoting the continued growth and stability of credit unions. In the years following passage of the FCUA, both Congress and the NCUA viewed a narrow interpretation of the common bond requirement as necessary to effectuate the purpose of insuring financial stability. GAO Report at 215-19. Drastic economic changes over the years, however, necessitated changes in the common bond interpretation. By the late 1960's, credit unions faced increasing challenges as commercial banks and other financial institutions began aggressively competing for new

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Ct. 1759, 1768-69, 114 L.Ed.2d 233 (1991); *Chevron*, 467 U.S. at 863-64, 104 S. Ct. at 2791-92.

customers. *Id.* at 227-28. With the rising interest rates and spiraling inflation of the 1970's, competition for customers increased as consumers sought the best returns on savings and the lowest interest rates on loans. *Id.* By the recessionary period of 1980-82, credit union loans had declined for the first time since World War II, and the number of credit unions in existence was also declining. A. Burger & T. Dacin, *Field of Membership: An Evolving Concept*, Center for Credit Union Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Business, at 30, 36 (2d ed. 1992) ("Burger & Dacin"). Against this volatile economic backdrop, NCUA implemented its select group policy to protect credit unions by allowing them to diversify against economic troubles that might befall the single common bond group of each credit union. Burger & Dacin at 38. The policy helped many credit unions to compete and survive. GAO Report at 3, 9. Had NCUA not implemented the select group policy, many credit unions might have collapsed. Thus, NCUA's select group policy was a reasonable interpretation of the common bond provision, given Congress' goals of promoting credit union growth and stability.[9] Therefore, because

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[9] As stated earlier, although NCUA, lobbyists from the banking industry and the GAO repeatedly informed Congress of NCUA's select group policy, Congress failed to alter the common bond provision in the ten times it amended the FCUA since becoming aware of the select policy. Such congressional inaction, while not necessarily indicative of Congress' precise intent in enacting the common bond provision, is at least some evidence of the reasonableness of the select group policy. *See, e.g., United States v. Riverside Homes, Inc.*, 474 U.S. 121, 137, 106 S. Ct. 455, 464, 88 L.Ed.2d 419 (1985); *Walls v. Waste Resources Corporation*, 823 F.2d 977, 980 (6th Cir.1987) (stating

NCUA's select group policy is a reasonable interpretation of the common bond provision, the Court must give it deference.

Conclusion

Congress did not address the precise issue of whether the FCUA's common bond provision permits multiple groups to join a single credit union as long as each group has a common bond among its members. Because Congress did not address this issue, the Court will defer to NCUA's reasonable select group interpretation. Because the select group policy is a legal interpretation of the common bond provision, NCUA properly relied on it in approving AEDC's amended charters. Thus, the Court grants defendants' motions for summary judgment.

ORDER

Plaintiffs have brought suit claiming the National Credit Union Administration incorrectly interpreted the "common bond" provision of the Federal Credit Union Act, giving the AEDC Federal Credit Union and other credit unions an unfair and illegal competitive advantage against banks. Both Plaintiffs and

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that while subsequent legislative history may not be dispositive as to congressional intent, it nonetheless provides useful guidance in determining statutory meaning in unsettled areas of law).

Defendants have moved for summary judgment. For reasons detailed in the accompanying Memorandum, this Court defers to NCUA's interpretation of the common bond provision. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is denied, and Defendants' summary judgment motions are granted.

It is so ORDERED.

APPENDIX C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE DIVISION

No. 3:94-0334

FIRST CITY BANK, PLAINTIFF, AND TENNESSEE BANKERS ASSOCIATION, INTERVENING PLAINTIFF

v.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION, DEFENDANT AND AEDC FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, TENNESSEE CREDIT UNION LEAGUE, AND CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC., INTERVENING DEFENDANTS

ORDER

Pursuant to a decision of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Community First Bank, et al. v. National Credit Union Administration, et al.*, 93-2244, 1994 WL 677215 (6th Cir. December 5, 1994), the motions to dismiss for lack of standing filed in this case by the defendant and by the intervenors-defendants are hereby DENIED. The issue of standing of a bank to contest a decision of the National Credit Union Administration was decided in the cited case.

It is so ORDERED.

/s/ THOMAS A. WISEMAN, JR.
THOMAS A. WISEMAN, JR.
U.S. District Judge

[This document was entered on the docket in compliance with Rule 58 and/or Rule 79(a), FRCP, on 12/15/94 By: /s/ mg]

(2) (2)

Nos. 96-2018 & 97-100

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1996

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUL 24 1997
CLERK

AEDC FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, TENNESSEE CREDIT UNION LEAGUE AND CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.,

Petitioners,

v.

FIRST CITY BANK AND TENNESSEE BANKERS ASSOCIATION,

Respondents.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION,

Petitioner,

v.

FIRST CITY BANK AND TENNESSEE BANKERS ASSOCIATION,

Respondents.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

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BRIEF OF RESPONDENTS FIRST CITY BANK AND TENNESSEE BANKERS ASSOCIATION IN OPPOSITION

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether banks that compete for customers against credit unions have standing to challenge decisions of the National Credit Union Administration permitting federal credit unions to expand their fields of membership in violation of the "common bond" requirement of the Federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. §1759.

2. Whether the National Credit Union Administration is violating the Federal Credit Union Act requirement that membership in a federal credit union be limited to persons who share a single common bond by approving amendments to credit union charters to allow multi-employer credit unions in which members do not share a common bond.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING

The Petitions accurately list the parties to the proceeding. Pursuant to Rule 29(6), the parents and subsidiaries (except wholly-owned subsidiaries) of the Respondents are as follows: First City Bank ("First City") merged into First American National Bank as of March 11, 1996. First American Corporation is the parent company of First American National Bank. INVEST Financial Corporation is the only nonwholly owned subsidiary of First American National Bank. Although the merger has changed the technical identity of First City, the bank will continue to be referred to as First City in this response, as it was in the proceedings below. Respondent Tennessee Bankers Association ("TBA") has no parent companies or nonwholly owned subsidiaries.

At the time the Complaint was filed, First City was a banking corporation, chartered by the State of Tennessee, with its principal office in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. First City had seven branches in the Middle Tennessee area and was a member of the Tennessee Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association.

The TBA is the principal state trade association for commercial banks, savings and loan associations and trust companies in Tennessee. All 252 state and federally chartered banks or trust companies and all 32 state or federally chartered savings banks or savings and loan associations are members of the TBA. The member banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations of Tennessee offer deposit accounts, loans, and other financial services to citizens of Tennessee. In many locations, association members offer these services in direct competition with credit unions. The policies and actions of the NCUA and the manner in which they influence the operation of credit unions have a direct and significant impact on the banking business and the competitive environment for financial services.

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This action arises under the Federal Credit Union Act ("FCUA" or "Act"), 12 U.S.C. §1751 *et seq.*; the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §706; and the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§2201-2202. First City and the TBA ("Respondents") brought this suit in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, in order to challenge the National Credit Union Administration's ("NCUA") interpretation of the FCUA and to prevent the NCUA from continued violation of the Act.

On December 15, 1994, the Court denied Motions to Dismiss for lack of standing filed by the NCUA and AEDC Federal Credit Union, Tennessee Credit Union League, and Credit Union National Association, Inc. (the "Credit Union Parties"). The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit had decided in Community First Bank v. NCUA, 41 F.3d 1050 (6th Cir. 1994), that the banking parties did have standing to challenge NCUA decisions. Therefore the Motion to Dismiss was not well-taken.

Subsequently, all parties filed cross motions for summary judgment on the merits. On August 29, 1995, the District Court ruled in a Memorandum Opinion that the NCUA and Credit Union Parties' motions for summary judgment should be granted and that First City and TBA's motion for summary judgment should be denied.

First City and the TBA appealed to the Sixth Circuit arguing that the District Court erred in concluding that the NCUA reasonably interpreted the FCUA to allow multiple occupational groups, each of which independently shares a "common bond", to join a single credit union. On April 14,

1997, the Sixth Circuit agreed that the District Court had erred and therefore reversed the lower court's decision.

Several months earlier, on February 24, 1997, this Court granted the petitions for certiorari in National Credit Union Administration v. First National Bank & Trust Co., et al., (No. 96-843) and AT&T Family Federal Credit Union and Credit Union National Association, Inc. v. First National Bank and Trust Co., et al., (No. 96-847), consolidating the two cases for argument. 117 S. Ct. 1079 (1977) (the "D.C. Circuit case").

The Credit Union Parties have filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari seeking review of the Sixth Circuit's decision. The NCUA has filed a separate Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The two issues presented by the NCUA and the Credit Union Parties in their respective Petitions are identical to the issues currently pending before this court in the D.C. Circuit case. Both the Credit Union Parties and the NCUA ask this Court to hold the writ pending this Court's decision in the D.C. Circuit case and then dispose of it accordingly. Respondents file this brief in opposition to both the NCUA and Credit Union Parties' Petitions for Writ of Certiorari and respectfully request that both Petitions be denied.

THE COMMON BOND REQUIREMENT AND FEDERAL CREDIT UNION EXPANSION

Congress enacted the FCUA, 12 U.S.C. §1751, *et seq.*, thereby creating credit unions which were designed to be cooperatives, owned and managed by their members. Credit unions were created in order to enable persons who did not have enough money to save and borrow at banks to pool their resources for saving and lending among themselves.

Federal credit unions receive unique benefits and are subject to limitations legislated by the Act. One of the most significant benefits conferred upon credit unions is that they are exempt from state and federal taxation pursuant to 12 U.S.C. §1768. Credit unions have a substantial competitive advantage over traditional financial institutions because of this tax exempt status. For instance, credit unions are able to use non-taxable income to offer more favorable rates on checking and savings accounts, to charge lower rates on loans, and to offer accounts free of service charges.

Congress also intended that federal credit unions be limited in certain respects. Specifically, Federal credit unions are to use their resources to benefit their members, all of whom must share a common bond. 12 U.S.C. §1752(1) (1989). Section 109 of the FCUA, 12 U.S.C. §1759, provides that:

> Federal credit union membership shall be limited to groups having a common bond of occupation or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community, or rural district.

This case concerns federal credit unions claiming a "common bond of occupation."

The common bond requirement is an essential component in the FCUA:

> Congress assumed implicitly that a common bond amongst members would ensure both that those making lending decisions would know more about the applicants and that borrowers would be more reluctant to default. That is surely why it was thought that credit unions, unlike banks, could 'loan on character' . . . . The common bond was seen as the cement that united credit union

> members in a cooperative venture, and was, therefore, thought important to credit unions' continued success.

as quoted in First Nat'l Bank & Trust v. Nat'l Credit Union Administration, 988 F.2d 1272, 1276 (D.C. Cir. 1993). The NCUA has a responsibility of enforcing the Act and in particular must enforce the common bond requirement.

In the geographic region where First City is located, one of the largest federal credit unions is AEDC Federal Credit Union ("AEDC"), which now has more than 300 disparate occupational and associational groups as a result of unfettered expansion condoned and encouraged by the NCUA. AEDC credit union was first organized on July 12, 1951, as a federal credit union. Initially its office was at Tullahoma, Tennessee and its area of operation was in Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee. AEDC's original field of membership was limited to:

> Employees of ARO, Inc. and civilian employees and commissioned officers of the U.S. Air Force and Corps of Engineers assigned to or stationed at Arnold Engineering Development Center in Coffee and Franklin Counties, Tennessee; employees of this credit union; and members of their immediate families; and organizations of such persons.

In recent years, AEDC has sought and received approval from the NCUA for numerous additions to its field of membership. AEDC's membership no longer has any connection to or common bond with the original AEDC employers.

AEDC now includes in its field of membership groups that are engaged in such divergent activities as manufacturing,

newspaper publishing, chiropractic care, media services, food and entertainment services, retail sales and the practice of law. AEDC has grown to its present size because it has made, and the NCUA has granted, more than 100 separate requests to add to its field of membership.

The NCUA essentially does not limit who can become a member of a federal credit union. When processing field of membership expansion requests, the NCUA requires only minimal information. In fact, these requirements for membership are so lax that "employee groups" can actually be one person. The result is that virtually anyone can now become a member of AEDC Federal Credit Union.

Due to the NCUA's interpretation of the common bond requirement, AEDC now is a conglomerate financial institution that sells financial services to "members" in a number of different states representing more than 300 totally unrelated groups. Although AEDC's membership no longer has a common bond, the credit union still reaps the competitive advantage of being tax exempt and retaining all other statutory privileges of a federal credit union.

ARGUMENT

I. There are no special and important reasons for granting these petitions for writ of certiorari.

Petitioners correctly point out that the two questions presented in these Petitions are the same questions on which this Court has granted certiorari in National Credit Union Admin. v. First National Bank & Trust Co., et al. (No. 96-843) and AT&T Family Federal Credit Union and Credit Union National Association, Inc. v. First National Bank & Trust Co., et al., (No. 96-847). Simply because the Court has granted

certiorari in those two cases does not mean that certiorari should be granted in this case. There is no reason why the Court should exercise its discretion to review the issues in this case. Certainly the issues are not unique since the Court is already reviewing them. This Court has stated time and time again that there is a compelling need to preserve the Court's limited resources. The present Petitions are repetitive and merely serve to further burden this Court's docket. Moreover, granting these Petitions will require the parties unnecessarily to expend additional time and resources in defending this appeal. A simple denial of the Petition will result in conservation of both judicial and client resources.

Generally, this Court will only grant a petition for writ of certiorari where there are special and important reasons for such review. Rice v. Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery, Inc., 349 U.S. 70 (1955). There is no conflict between the United States Court of Appeals as to either one of the issues raised in the Petitions. To the contrary, both the D.C. Circuit and the Sixth Circuit have agreed that banks do have standing to bring this case and that the NCUA has violated the FCUA by allowing multi-employer credit unions in contravention of the common bond requirement.

A writ of certiorari will be granted only where some useful purpose may be accomplished. In this case, the granting of a writ would accomplish nothing since the key issues are already pending before this Court and have already been briefed. The Credit Union Parties essentially agree with this position and they state in their Petition that "there is no need for the Court to grant plenary review in this case ." Petition at p. 10. Petitioners therefore have requested that "the Court should hold this case pending the outcome in" the D.C. Circuit cases. The NCUA makes the same request in its Petition. However, the Petitioners have provided no justification for granting a Petition

in a case identical to the pending D.C. Circuit case. Further, no procedural basis have been given for asking the Court to simply "hold" the case. For the foregoing reasons, Respondents respectfully request that this Court deny both Petitions for Writ of Certiorari.

II. The lower court's decisions were well-grounded in the law and it is not likely that Petitioners will succeed on the merits in having these decisions reversed.

At the time that this Court granted certiorari in the D.C. Circuit case, the Sixth Circuit had heard oral arguments but had not yet ruled on the case at hand. At that point, there was a potential for conflicting circuit court decisions. Now, two circuit courts have addressed the very same issues as are presented by the NCUA and Credit Union Parties in their Petitions. This changed circumstance materially alters the importance of granting these Petitions.

The lower court's decisions follow well-established rules of statutory construction and this Court's precedents and, therefore, it is unlikely that review of this case will establish any significant principle of law. Moreover, the Petitioners will not succeed on the merits in having these decisions reversed.

A. As competitors of federal credit unions, Respondents have standing to challenge the NCUA's violation of the common bond requirement.

The District Court's decision that Respondents have standing was a straightforward and correct application of this Court's decisions. No new or important "standing" issue is presented in this appeal. To the contrary, the District Court's decision was a routine and correct application of both the Sixth

Circuit and this Court's jurisprudence on competitor standing. See Clarke v. Security Indus. Ass'n, 479 U.S. 388 (1987) and Community First Bank v. NCUA, 41 F.3d 1050 (6th Cir. 1994).

Respondents have constitutional standing because they have suffered and will continue to suffer "injury in fact" as a direct result of the NCUA's actions. The D.C. Circuit has held that Plaintiff banks meet the test for "injury in fact." First National Bank and Trust Company v. National Credit Union Administration, 988 F.2d 1272 (D.C. Cir. 1993). In that case, the D.C. Circuit quickly dismissed the NCUA's argument that the banks lacked constitutional standing and stated that the fact that the banks "will suffer competitive or economic injury is not in doubt." Id. at 1275.

In Community First Bank v. National Cred. Union Admin., 41 F.3d 1050, 1053 (6th Cir. 1994), the Sixth Circuit noted that "the real issue is whether the [banks] satisfy the prudential standing requirements." The Sixth Circuit held that "the competitor banks are suitable challengers to the NCUA's action and do have standing." Id. at 1054. This decision is in agreement with this Court's Clarke decision and the D.C. Circuit's ruling in First National Bank.

In Clarke, this Court held that the trade associations of security firms had prudential standing to challenge agency approvals of activities of commercial banks that allegedly violated the banking statutes. The security dealers had standing because they were attempting to enforce a requirement that was intended by Congress to limit the reach and scope of services offered by national banks. 479 U.S. at 403.

Similarly in this case, the banking industry respondents have standing to enforce the requirement that was intended by Congress to limit the reach and scope of services offered by

credit unions. The "common bond" requirement of the FCUA is explicitly a limit on credit union reach, just as the Glass-Steagall Act and the McFadden Act are limits on bank activities. Thus, the banking industry respondents are suitable challengers to guard the congressionally drawn boundary of the common bond requirement and do have standing.

B. NCUA policy of permitting multi-employer credit unions whose members do not share a common bond violates the FCUA requirement that all members of a credit union must share a single common bond.

From 1934 until 1982, the common bond provision meant to the NCUA and its predecessor agency that a credit union had to be comprised of a group of individuals that had a single common bond. In 1982, the NCUA changed its previous interpretation of the common bond provision and allowed unrelated groups to join credit unions. The fact that the common bond provision was interpreted by the NCUA for a period of approximately 50 years to require a single common bond per credit union is extremely important. If the common bond provision had meant in 1934 what the NCUA and credit union parties now argue it means, then the statute would have been interpreted that way prior to the 1982 policy change.

When the NCUA adopted its new, expansive membership policy, it was forced to re-write the applicable regulations. 47 Fed. Reg. 16,775 (1982). The NCUA regulates the membership of federal credit unions through interpretive ruling and policy statements. The NCUA provided in IRPS 94-1 and its predecessor IRPS 89-1 that credit unions can expand their federal membership to include groups that admittedly have no common bond with one another and that a federal credit union can consist of a combination of occupational and associational

groups. 59 Fed. Reg. 29,066 (1994) ("IRPS 94-1"); 54 Fed. Reg. 31,165 (1989) ("IRPS 89-1").

It was not until the NCUA promulgated IRPS 89-1 that federal credit unions began to expand their membership substantially through charter amendments. Thus, the impact of what the NCUA has permitted to happen with AEDC and other federal credit unions was not felt by Respondents immediately upon the policy change in 1982. Rather, the harm caused by the NCUA's violation of the common bond requirements only began affecting Respondents after IRPS 89-1 was promulgated. Therefore, the Credit Union Parties' implication that Respondents delayed in bringing this action is unfounded.

The vast majority of the growth of AEDC occurred within a few years of First City filing its initial Complaint. Since the Complaint was filed, AEDC has continued to expand its field of membership at an astonishing rate. In 1994 alone, AEDC requested and was granted permission to expand its charter on 6 different occasions to add 25 additional select employee groups. During this same time period, the NCUA approved a merger allowing AEDC to add 72 employee and associational groups. Thus, AEDC increased its size by almost one-third in a single year.

The Sixth Circuit properly applied the Chevron test to the NCUA's revised interpretation of a statutory requirement. Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 467 U.S. 837 (1984). The court correctly concluded that the NCUA's current interpretation conflicted with the unambiguous statutory mandate. After applying traditional tools of statutory construction to discern congressional intent, the Sixth Circuit found that the intent is clear. The language and purpose of the provision dictate the conclusion that the

NCUA's interpretation is incorrect because it would rob the "common bond" requirement of its meaning.

The Sixth Circuit found persuasive Respondent's argument based on the basic canon of statutory construction that the same language in a statute must be accorded a consistent meaning within the same section of the statute. The Court found that the NCUA violates this basic rule by construing the Act to permit occupation-based credit unions to include multiple unrelated groups whereas the NCUA recognizes that the Act forbids community-based credit unions to include members from different, unrelated communities.

The Sixth Circuit agreed with the D.C. Circuit Court that the only reasonable way to read the occupational clause ("limited to groups having a common bond of occupation") consistently with the community clause ("groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district") is that the common bond would restrict each federal credit union to consisting of a group that collectively had a single common bond. To interpret it the opposite way, community based credit unions could expand beyond well-defined neighborhoods by grouping geographical based credit unions together. Taken to its logical conclusion, geographical based community credit unions could expand, through charter amendments, nationwide.

"Finally, and perhaps most importantly" the Sixth Circuit determined that, "if the NCUA's interpretation is accepted, it would make the common-bond requirement meaningless." Credit Union Parties' App. at 12A. "If credit unions are permitted to join together an infinite number of distinct groups, so long as each group has within it a common bond, it makes no sense to have the common-bond requirement at all; essentially, the NCUA's interpretation would allow the joining together of many groups with completely diverse constituencies, basically

obliterating any overall common bond." Id. There is no statutory rationale for requiring the type of "common bond" that Petitioners argue was the original intent of Congress when enacting the FCUA.

CONCLUSION

These Petitions for Writ of Certiorari should not be granted and then held, but rather should be denied. There are no special and important reasons for granting these Petitions. In fact, these Petitions are repetitive and merely serve to waste the Court's limited resources. As a competitor of federal credit unions, Respondents have standing to challenge the NCUA's violation of the FCUA. Indeed, two circuit courts are in agreement that the NCUA's policy of permitting multi-employer credit unions whose members do not share a common bond violates the FCUA requirement that all members of a credit union must share a single common bond. For the foregoing reasons, Respondents respectfully request that this Court deny the Petitions for Writ of Certiorari filed by both the NCUA and the Credit Union Parties.

Respectfully submitted,

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